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TURKMEN AFFILIATE BECOMES
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES TURKMEN SSR

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

On 26 October 1940, the Council of People's Commissars USSR and the TsK VKP(b) authorized the formation of the Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, to be located at Ashkhabad, Turkmen SSR (see Appendix 1). With this authority, the Council of People's Commissars, Turkmen SSR, on 6 December 1940 and 19 December 1940, passed resolutions leading to the formation and staffing of the newly organized Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR.

The affiliate was dedicated on 7 April 1941, and the occasion was hailed as the birth of socialist scientific methodology in the Turkmen SSR. One of the main tasks of the affiliate was to train Turkmen nationals in the higher sciences, so that eventually the affiliate would be a true center of Turkmen science, staffed by Turkmen nationals.

Since its organization, the affiliate has grown considerably. Its staff originally consisted of about 18 qualified scientists, of whom one or two were Turkmen nationals who had received their training in Moscow and Leningrad. By 1949, the staff had increased to one academician (active member), eight professors and doctors of sciences, and some 47 candidates of sciences, with quite a few Turkmen nationals trained at the affiliate. The most significant increase in scientific personnel occurred during the period 1949 - 1951, so that today there are 11 academicians (active members) with six vacancies still to be filled, and 16 corresponding members with five vacancies still to be filled. It is also significant that the majority of these are Turkmen nationals. In addition to these higher qualified scientific personnel there are many hundreds of scientific associates.

The growth of the affiliate was not unaccompanied by problems, but under the able administration of Academician Dmitriy Vasil'yevich Nalivkin, chairman of the Presidium, Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, the development

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of the physical structure and research plans proceeded smoothly. Science flourished in the Turkmen SSR and scientific research projects were geared to the tempo of industrial expansion.

In the past 11 years, the affiliate has concluded 580 research projects and has trained over 1,000 scientific personnel. Among them 41 doctors of sciences and 125 candidates of sciences. Much aid was rendered the national economy of the Turkmen SSR and the USSR, several new laboratories were organized, and the General Assembly of the affiliate met numerous times to discuss various matters.

On 29 June 1951, the General Assembly met again, but it was somewhat different in that it marked the end of an era. The hard and loyal work of the members of the affiliate for the past 11 years had earned them the privilege of becoming members of a new organization, the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR. This fact is more evidence of the Soviet government's policy to give recognition for a job well done.

Rumors of this great tribute had been in existence since late 1948, but the purpose of the General Assembly meeting of 29 June 1951 was not generally known until the publication of a decree by the Presidium, Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR, and another issued by the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR. After the reading of these two decrees, Academician V. Nikitin delivered a congratulatory address in the name of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which was greeted by loud cheers and applause.

The General Assembly was brought to order by S. Babayev, chairman, Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR. Babayev pointed out the contributions of science to the development of industry in the Turkmen SSR, stating:

"Without the foresight of our great leader Stalin, the Turkmen Republic today would not find its various industries in such an advantageous position. The establishment of the Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the construction of schools were some of the many benefits derived by the people of the Turkmen Republic in the course of carrying out projects aimed at the fulfillment of Stalin's plan for the future. From the non-Russian peoples, to sweep them into the stream of Soviet development, and to permit the evolution and establishment of leading culture and a truly advanced civilization which will in no way be less than the enlightenment experienced by the European peoples."

Halfway through his speech, Babayev read the names of various scientists who had made this auspicious moment possible. There was loud applause after each name was mentioned, but the ovation was almost uncontrollable upon the mention of Academician D. V. Naikov's name, and is for all purposes the foster father of the new academy. Other scientists who received mention for their work in the organization of the new academy were: Academician Aleksandr Nikolayevich Nesmeyanov, President, Academy of Sciences USSR; Academicians Ivan Pavlovich Bardin and Vyacheslav Petrovich Volkov, Vice-Presidents, Academy of Sciences USSR; Academician Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Topchiyev, Chief Scientific Secretary, Presidium, Academy of Sciences USSR; Academician Vasily Petrovich Nikitin; Academician Boris Dmitriyevich Grekov, member of Presidium, Academy of Sciences USSR; Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Godlevskiy; Academician Stanislav Gusevovich Strumilin; Aleksandr Yur'yevich Yakubovskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Yevgeniy Eduardovich Rentel's, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Nikolay Konstantinovich Dmitriyev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Scientist Viktor Abramovich Kovda; and scientist Sergey Pavlovich Tolstov.

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Nosov, who is more interested in the biological field of science, also stated that the canal will be of great significance to plant life in the republic. According to him, it was at an early date that associates of the Turkmen Affiliate foresaw the additional problems which would occur due to new arable lands, with the result that a Sector of Plant Physiology was formed. This same sector will be given additional responsibilities within the plans of the new academy. Nosov hailed the establishment of this sector as a major triumph, in view of the fact that prior to that, research on plant physiology had been conducted at a number of uncoordinated and unrelated organizations. According to him, some attempt at coordination was carried out with the formation of the Repetek Experimental Station, but it is only now that effective coordination of effort can be carried out. (1)

Appendix 1. Decree for the Organization of the Turkmen Affiliate,
Academy of Sciences USSR (3)

The Council of People's Commissars USSR and the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik), hereby:

1. Authorize the organization of the Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, to be located at Ashkhabad.
2. Charge the Presidium, Academy of Sciences USSR, to coordinate with the Council of People's Commissars Turkmen SSR, and within a period of one month from the date of this decree to submit a plan for the structural organization, personnel requirements, and an estimated budget for 1941.

V. Molotov, Chairman, Council of People's Commissars USSR
I. Stalin, Secretary, TsK VKP(b) USSR

Moscow, Kremlin, 26 October 1940, No 2159

Appendix 2. Decree of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet, Turkmen SSR;
the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR; and the TsK VKP(b), Turkmen SSR,
on the Formation of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR (1)

The first part of the Decree, which can be considered a preamble, extolls the virtues and benefits to be derived under Stalin.

Be it therefore resolved that, in accordance with Decree No 3081, dated 14 July 1951, of the Council of Ministers USSR "On the Organization of an Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR," the Presidium, Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR, the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR, and the TsK VKP(b) of the Turkmen SSR will:

1. Authorize the formation of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR from the existing Turkmen Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR to be effective 1 July 1951.
2. Designate the city of Ashkhabad as the permanent site for the sitting of the Presidium, Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR.

A. Saryyev, Chairman, Presidium, Supreme Soviet, Turkmen SSR
S. Babayev, Chairman, Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR
Sh. Batyrov, Secretary, Central Committee, VKP(b), Turkmen SSR

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Appendix 3. Decree of the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR,
on the Appointment of Active and Corresponding Members
to the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR (1)

The Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR, hereby decrees:

1. That the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR shall contain 17 active members and 21 corresponding members.
2. That the following, who were nominated by scientific-research institutions, higher educational organizations of the Turkmen SSR, by professors, doctors of sciences, and honored workers of sciences, shall be designated active and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR.

Active Members

Azimov, Pigam	Minervin, Vladimir Nikolayevich
Annayev, Rukhi Guseynovich	Nepeson, Gaip
Berdyayev, Tagan	Petrov, Mikhail Platonovich
Dzhumayev, Orazmurad	Smirnov, Leonid Borisovich
Kerbabayev, Berdy	Charyyev, Gel'dy Orazovich
Masson, Mikhail Yevgen'yevich	

Be it further provided that the six vacancies for active membership in the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR shall be filled by the General Assembly, Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, in subsequent years from candidates nominated by scientific-research institutions and higher educational organizations of the republic.

Corresponding Members

Annaklychev, Aydogdy	Mechayeva, Nina Trofimovna
Karryyev, Baymukhamed	Nikitin, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich
Karryyev, Aga	Niyazov, Ait
Kuliyev, Ovliyakuli	Paplevin, Mikhail Alekseyevich
Kunin, Vladimir Nikolayevich	Starostin, Ivan Vasil'yevich
Maksimenko, Ivan Kirillovich	Khydyrov, Mamednazar
Mamedniyazov, Ovez Niyazovich	Tsygankov, Mikhail Fillipovich
Mukhamedova, Zuleykha Bakiyevna	Shikhmuradov, Oraz Orazovich

Be it further provided that the five vacancies for corresponding membership in the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR shall be filled by the General Assembly, Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR, in subsequent years from candidates nominated by scientific-research institutions and higher educational organizations of the republic.

S. Babayev, Chairman, Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR
M. Khadzhimov, Manager, Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR

SOURCES

1. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 30 Jun 51
2. Moscow, Pravda, 2 Jul 51
3. Moscow, Sobraniye Postanovleniye i Razporyazheniye Pravitel'stva SSSR (Collections of Laws and Decrees of the USSR Government), No 29/695, Oct 1940

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